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EDUARD SCHOLTZ.

Nov. 21, 47-48.

Miscellaneous.

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They are honest,

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They have never failed to have the desired effect where other pills have been unsuccessfully tried.

—AT—

W. E. PELHAM'S.

Dec. 15, 47-48.

NEW HOTEL.

This commodious edifice, situated on MAIN STREET, NEWBERRY, S. C., and known as the

BLEASE HOTEL,

is now open, and invites the people one and all to call and know what can be done at all hours, to wit: An Extra Good Breakfast, Dinner, or Supper, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Forty or fifty regular boarders will be taken at proportionately low rates.

The convenience of location, excellent spring water, well furnished table, etc., commend this house to every one.

Oct. 16, 42-43.

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Mar. 30, 42-43.

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Vol. XVII.

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1881.

No. 31.

Miscellaneous.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A

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Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels constive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, Fatness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Flattering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, as one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the Digestive Organs, the Bowels are regulated. Each box contains 30 pills. 25 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, and is permanent. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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Malaria is an Unseen Vaporous Poison, spreading disease and death in many localities, for which quinine is no genuine antidote, but for the effects of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not only a thorough remedy, but a reliable preventative. To this fact there is an overwhelming array of testimony, extending over a period of thirty years. The disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels are also conquered by the Bitters.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

CROCKERY

—AND—

GLASSWARE.

A fine assortment of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE just received and for sale by

W. T. WRIGHT,

Who still has only a few of these CHEAP STOVES left. Call quick if you want one.

Who still continues to carry on the TIN BUSINESS in all its branches, and keeps a full line of

Tinware and Stoves.

And last, though not least, who will do all the ROOFING, GUTTERING and other JOB WORK he can get, just as cheap as he can afford it.

Mar. 22, 47-48.

The "Dexter Queen" Buggy!

A PERFECT DAISY!

It is a perfect model of

STRENGTH,

NEATNESS,

COMFORT and

DURABILITY!

AT MODERATE COST.

This Buggy is constructed of the very best select material, and is so perfect in construction (as well as simple) that there is nothing to Get Out of Order!

The motion is so gentle as to enable the most delicate invalid, as well as those in robust health, to travel with perfect ease.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

Manufactured and for sale by

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CARRIAGE SHOPS,

OPPOSITE JAIL, - - NEWBERRY, S. C.

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SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING

SALOON,

Plain Street next door to Dr. Geiger's Office.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Room newly fitted and furnished, and gentlemen attended to with civility, after the most approved styles.

Nov. 22, 47-48.

Poetry.

CHINESE COURTSHIP.

The festive Ah Goo

And Too Hay the fair—

They met and the two

Concluded to part.

They "spooned" in the way

That most lovers do,

And Ah Goo kissed Too Hay,

And Too Hay kissed Ah Goo.

Said this festive Ah Goo,

As his heart swelled with pride,

"Me heap likee you;

You heap be my blide?"

And she looked down

All so modest and pretty,

"Twixt a smile and a frown,

Gently murmured: "You heaze."

Miscellaneous.

From The Chicago Field.

THE CULTURE OF

CARP AND CON-

STRUCTION OF

PONDS.

BY RUDOLPH HESSEL.

PART III.

5.—TAKING THE FISH FROM THE

PONDS.

The emptying out of ponds demands the greatest caution and attention. The water must be made to flow off very gradually through the several outlets, all of which are to be kept open at the same time; it requires frequently from ten to eighteen days to draw off the water. The fishes are driven carefully and slowly with boats into the principal ditches. They must not be chased on any account, or they will bury themselves in the mud; occasionally many thousands will do so within a few moments, and will remain there, pressed together closely, and so perish through suffocation. This is recorded as having occurred from time to time, when, during the process of driving them into the ditches, the fishes were startled by some unknown cause, and all sank into the mud instantaneously. Through the impossibility of extricating them speedily enough, many hundreds and even thousands perished, the owner sustaining heavy losses in consequence. To guard against such an emergency, preparations should be made for an immediate supply of water in similar cases, in order to save the fishes. If the fishing-out progresses in the regular manner, the fishes will by degrees draw off from the ditches into the collector. The collecting takes from five to six days in large ponds, containing frequently 100 to 400 tons of fishes. Care should be taken, that crowding them together may be avoided. On the evening before the fishing-out, when the water of the pond has been diminished to the depth of half a foot, these fishes which have been collected are shut off from the pond by a large net, and in the early morning, at the dawn of day, they are caught. As so large a number of fishes cannot be disposed of at once, they are transferred to the so-called market ponds, from which they are sold by degrees to fish-dealers. These market-ponds are quite small, capable of holding from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of fish only, and are supplied with running water.

Those who never saw the fishing-out of a carp pond can scarcely imagine the beautiful sight of so many thousands of fine fishes, fat and well fed, raising their high, broad backs and thick, puffy lips above the water, their heads side by side, all being nearly of the same size, weighing from four to five pounds, their bodies closely pressing against each other, looking like an immense herd of sheep, imprisoned in one large net upon a circumference of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Closer and closer the circle is drawn around them, until its extent measures only about two acres, when they are caught by thousands, weighed in lots of 100 pounds, and then they are placed in the market ponds. The pikes, which have reached an almost equal weight, are put into pike-ponds. It requires often two or three days to weigh the fishes, ponds of

1,000 or 2,000 acres area containing on an average 200 tons of carp and 20 tons of pike; tench and other fishes not included.

I assisted once at the fishing-out of one of these ponds, which took place in the neighborhood of the town of Guben Pleitz, province of Brandenburg, Germany. The pond was the property of a competent culturist and valued friend, Mr. Thomas Berger, of Georhenhof, near Cottbus Peitz. The ponds in which this gentleman carries on carp culture exceed the extent of 6,000 Prussian acres. The pond which was fished out at the time I speak of was but a small one, not more than 200 acres in size, yet to my surprise I found that the greater number of fishes were fine specimens of about three pounds weight, though they were but in their second year, having weighed no more than one and a quarter pounds five short months before (the fishing-out took place at the beginning of October), and they had attained to this great weight in a comparatively very limited space of time. Several establishments of this kind are located in that district, and they commonly belong to some large princely domain (crown property). They are, like all large fisheries, admirably managed, and the results are most satisfactory.

We have so far spoken of carp culture, according to the different age of these fish, in special ponds (hatching, breeding, and carp ponds), termed 'class-culture' in Central Europe. We must now speak of another method, pursued in so-called 'mixed ponds,' in which there are fish of all ages, from one year to eight to ten years.

Not much can be said regarding this method, as there are no hatching or breeding-ponds, but only one pond, which, however, must combine all the characteristics of the class-ponds. It must therefore have shallow places, overgrown with grass or aquatic plants (*Festuca fluitans* and *phelandrium*), for the spawners and the young fish, and also places, eight to ten feet deep, for the larger fish. If such a pond is to yield some profit, it must also be particularly rich in food. A natural pond may be used, or, if such a one is not found, it may be artificially constructed. It is indispensable, however, that such a pond should have the same depth of water all the year round, and it should be so arranged that even the last drop of water can be let off, as occasionally even the smallest fish, measuring only two to three inches in length, must be taken out. Such 'mixed ponds' must likewise have 'collectors' and 'collector-ditches.' It will also be found very useful to construct a sort of hatching-place, on some flat and sunny place, near the bank, viz.: a so-called cut in the bank, measuring 40 to 100 feet in length, and 30 to 50 feet in breadth, and having a depth of five inches to one and a half feet. This cut should be thickly planted with the above mentioned aquatic plants, and ought, so to speak, to be the only place in the pond where carp can ascend from the depth in order to deposit their eggs conveniently and engage in the spawning process.

As soon as this has taken place, the entrance to this cut is closed with a net, so the eggs cannot be eaten by the fish. This net may be removed when the young fish have come out of the eggs, but it is preferable to leave it in its place for some days that the young fish may be able to feed for some time undisturbed.

Explanation of Diagram—A is the pond. B the cut, which, though directly connected with the pond, is in reality nothing but a hatching pond, such as has been described above. In order to have a complete system of ponds, nothing would be required but a 'breeding-pond.'

In Europe this method was generally adopted by beginners in carp culture, commencing with a mixed pond, and gradually pro-

ceeding to the small 'hatching-pond,' and finally to the breeding-pond, as the great advantage of separate ponds for the different ages of fish over the 'mixed pond' system soon became evident.

In such a 'mixed pond' no pike must be kept for regulating stock, as may be done in a class-pond, for all the small fish would then soon be devoured. It must be made a strict rule that, with the exception of the tench (*Cyprinus tinca*), no other kind of fish, however harmless, is allowed in the pond. The tench is related to the carp, but it spawns four to five weeks later, so there can be no danger of cross breeds.Great care should be taken that no gold-fish (*Cyprinus carpio auratus*) or bream (*brama*) get in the pond, for these fish would soon mix with the carp and tend to degenerate the breed. Such fish should therefore be removed or killed at once. The gold-fish especially the milder, swims in spawning schools like the carp, and at the very same season. It thus spoils the eggs of the carp, as all eggs which it impregnates will produce spotted fish, having at least a silvery streak $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, between the caudal and the dorsal fins. Such bastards (the cross-breeds of gold fish and *Garassius* also resemble them) do not grow larger than gold-fish, and have as many bones. They are unfit for table use and entirely unsuited for ornament, as they are neither genuine carp nor gold-fish, and are disagreeable objects in the eyes of the scientist or connoisseur. If such fish are not removed immediately the consequence will be another cross-breed during the next spawning-season, for such a hybrid spawns like the gold-fish, when it is a year old, and the breed of carps would degenerate still more. It is best to kill such worthless cross-breeds at once, as they are apt to give great trouble.I would embrace this opportunity to impress upon every carp-culturist who intends to make breeding-experiments with any carp procured through the United States Fish Commission, the importance of having if possible only one of three above-mentioned kinds of carp, unless he can have every kind in a separate pond. Thus, the common carp (*Cyprinus carpio communis*) should never be placed in the same pond with the 'mirror-carp' or the 'leather' or 'naked carp' (*Cyprinus carpio albidus*, *coriaceus* vel *nudus*), nor should the two last-mentioned varieties ever be in the same pond. Cross-breeds would invariably be produced, and in such a manner that one would have neither genuine common carps nor genuine mirror or leather carps, but a cross-breed of all the three varieties. Not even when quite young and not yet capable of spawning should these varieties be put together, because, even if they are kept strictly separate during the spawning process, the young fish would never have the sharply-marked characteristics of their variety as regards form and color, but would approach nearer to the 'mirror-carp' and the 'common carp.' The carp has a striking tendency, when living with other varieties, to approach the primitive form of the common carp, and finally to be merged in it. These beautiful varieties should therefore be kept strictly separate; lack of ponds or any other reason should never induce people to mix them.

If the breeding-experiments are to be accompanied by good results, a pure variety should be selected, and the finest and best milners and spawners, showing strongly all the characteristics of their variety should be procured, and the experiments will be crowned with success.

I must return to the so-called 'mixed culture,' by mentioning that it is not to be recommended. In Central Europe it is never practiced by scientific pisciculturists, but only by small operators mostly in so-called 'peasants' ponds. This method does never yield a certain and truly profitable result.

7.—FEEDING THE CARP.

In conclusion I will make some remarks on the feeding of carp in close ponds. It is not every natural pond which is a good pond, having the essentials of a good soil at the bottom and capable of producing sufficient food for the fish. If these conditions are wanting, the fish must be fed. This is as a general rule only necessary in ponds with sandy bottom without any clay. As I have said before, I am not in favor of feeding fish, as my standpoint is that of the rational culturist sharing the opinion with most of the prominent pisciculturists of the Old World, that the carp should find its own food in the ponds.

If, however, the nature of the bottom demands artificial feeding, or if suitable food can be had at a remarkably cheap price, the feeding should be done with great caution. Never feed in one and the same place; even if the pond be very large, distribute the food in different places near the banks. If the food is always put in one place, or even if it is distributed over two places, the carp will stay in the neighborhood of these places, will become languid, and instead of scouring the other parts of the pond in search of food, will remain at the bottom. It will even if surrounded by the richest food, grow fat, but never have any firm flesh; nor will it ever grow much in length, as the somewhat phlegmatic fish does not get the exercise which favors its growth.

Never give them much food at one time, but by degrees, in small quantities, never during the day, but either early in the morning or in the evening. During the hot season only feed them late at night, because the carp, if it has eaten sufficient in the morning, will remain at the bottom all day, while during the higher temperature of the water it is necessary for its health that it should swim round and get a change of water. It is therefore useful to place in ponds containing large carps a limited number of pikes which however, must be smaller than the carp. The carp fears the pike and flies from it. If there are pikes in the pond, the carp will get more exercise and will seek natural feeding-places, whither on account of its innate sluggishness it would never have gone.

Pond-carp are accustomed to other food than the river-carp. The former confine themselves to worms, larvae, and plants, while those living in streams find all sorts of animal and vegetable refuse; these latter can also stand a greater amount of food, as the current naturally makes them take more exercise, thus increasing their appetite. It is different with the pond-carp; if you give it too much food, it will not take any more than is necessary to satisfy its hunger; the remnants will remain at the bottom, and if their quantity be considerable, they will spoil the water. If these remnants are chiefly animal refuse, as flesh or blood, fungi will grow on them, and will then produce, as with the salmon and trout, disease of the skin, the gills, and in the case of the carp, sometimes internal diseases.

The writer once had the following experience: During his absence a number of large carp were fed on coagulated blood which had begun to putrefy; the fish devoured it eagerly, got sick, and most of them died in a few days from an inflammation of the intestines. Spoilt food should never be given to fish. If slaughter-house or kitchen refuse can be had, give these, chopped up small about the size of peas. Never give so much that remnants remain for any length of time in the water and begin to putrefy. Let no one be induced by the circumstance that the carps like to eat the dung of hogs, sheep and cows, to feed them on any putrefying matter. There are instances on record that thereby epidemics, particularly diseases of the scales, have originated.

The carps like above everything else vegetable matter such as cab-

bage, lettuce, boiled potatoes, corn, turnips, pumpkins, melons, etc.

The use of malt from breweries and distilleries is also very good food for carp; and wherever such refuse can be had, it should be given to the fish.

The small pisciculturists, having a pond of perhaps one to two acres near his house, will often be able to feed his fish on refuse, as he will always have it fresh from the kitchen and stable.

In conclusion, I earnestly recommend the culture of carp to all pisciculturists. If the value of the carp for table use has once been recognized, it will become a highly esteemed fish, especially in the neighborhood of large populous cities, and its culture will yield a larger and more certain profit than the expensive trout.

8.—EXTENT OF CARP CULTURE IN EUROPE.

In Europe many thousand acres of artificial waters are to be found. In these enormous quantities of carp are bred. Some of these ponds, or rather lakes, have an extent of about 1,000 to 2,000 acres. They are provided with gigantic dams, many of them sixty feet high. By these the water is closed in, into broad valleys, containing no other fishes than carps from four to five pounds in weight. If we consider the size of these lake-like ponds surrounded by enormous dams which are overgrown with oak-trees 100 to 300 years old, series of three and more of these lakes being not uncommon, then we can form some idea as to the remunerativeness of these establishments, particularly in Bohemia.

The standard establishment with regard to the most extensive business transactions is found in Austria. The Prince of Schwarzenberg, of whom I have spoken previously, possesses more than 250 ponds of large size, the smallest having about ten acres, the largest 2,000 acres water extent.

We find many villages where ponds of fifty to two hundred and more acres are maintained at the expense of the community.

9.—THE TABLE QUALITIES.

If the carp were a fish of inferior quality, like the buffalo-fish, for instance, its sale would doubtless be limited to the sea-port towns of Northern Germany and the principal cities of Central Europe, as Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. In the latter city, in spite of an abundant supply of salt-water and different kinds of fresh water fish, the carp is ever preferred to these, and with the exception of trout and salmon, it frequently commands a price three times as high as that of all the rest.

I maintain my assertion that the carp, whether it be scale, mirror, or leather carp, is one of the most excellent fresh water fishes, and its introduction will be of great value in point of national economy, especially on account of the facility of its culture and the enormous extent to which this may be carried on.

The carp and its value as a fish of culture will before long be fully appreciated so that we may be enabled favorably to compare the results of its culture in America, as also the extent attained to, with any other country, to our complete satisfaction.

STEAM-POWER BY HORSE-POWER.

A few days ago as we passed a door in Gold street, away down in the dense wholesale quarter, Maryantha said: 'Billy is a turning that crank?' 'Who's Billy?' said I. 'Billy is Patrick's partner,' says Maryantha. 'Let's go up and see him!' We went under a turning wheel and belt in a dirty alleyway, and up by several more wheels and belts and bits of shafting, winding up irregular stairs till my knees began to ache, and I said: 'Is it a shot-tower?' 'Take it slow,' says Maryantha, never altering her gait; 'I come up here every month.' As we proceeded upward a noise as of a grist mill

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